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THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1989

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

SUMMARY....2

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY
- 1988 REVIEW....4
- 1989 OUTLOOK....8

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY
- 1988 REVIEW....12
- 1989 OUTLOOK....15

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY
- 1988 REVIEW....19
- 1989 OUTLOOK....26

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW
- Agriculture....29
- Fishing....31
- Forestry....32
- Manufacturing....36
- Mining....38
- Construction....41
- Service Industries....42

CONCLUSION....47

STATISTICAL TABLES....48

KEY TO SYMBOLS

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
___	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
x	confidential
*	N.B. Statistics Agency

1988 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	New Brunswick ($ Million unless stated)	% Change 1988/1987 N.B.	Canada
OUTPUT AND INCOME			
GDP - Current $	9,999	7.6	8.9
- Constant $ (1981)	7,732	3.2	4.5
Total Personal Income	10,454	6.7	7.1
DEMAND FACTORS			
Capital Formation	2,592	12.6	12.8
Exports(1)	2,605	5.1	11.9
Housing Starts (No.)	3,621	-2.6	-9.5
Retail Trade	4,123	8.7	7.4
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE			
Total Population (June 1st) ('000)	714	0.3	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	318	1.9	2.0
Employment ('000)	280	2.9	3.2
Unemployment ('000)	38	-7.3	-10.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.0	...	...
Participation Rate (%)	58.8	...	...
INDUSTRIAL			
Mineral Production	831	33.6	...
Farm Cash Receipts	254	2.9	3.8
Volume of Pulp and Paper Production	...	2.1	..
Manufacturing Shipments	4,588	-4.4	6.9
Electric Energy Used (GW.H)(1)	11,311	4.8	5.2
Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	141.2	3.4	4.1

(1)Annual series not available, published data for nine months.

SUMMARY

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

With real gross domestic product (GDP) estimated to have increased by 3.2% in 1988, New Brunswick has recorded six consecutive years of economic expansion since the 1981-82 recession. The Province's economic growth rate for 1988 was exceeded by Canada's increase of 4.5% and the 3.7% recorded by the United States. The strengths of the New Brunswick economy in 1988 included retail trade, pulp and paper shipments, mineral production and investment.

Output from the goods-producing industries is estimated to have grown by 3.7%, compared to 3.0% for the service industries. The value of investment rose 12.6% with all industries except the institutions and government departments sector reporting an increase. Housing starts totalled 3,621, down 2.6% from 1987.

Retail trade in the Province continued to be strong in 1988 with an 8.7% increase over 1987, compared to a 7.4% rise for Canada. The increase in the consumer price index for Saint John averaged 3.4% in 1988, marking the third consecutive year of consumer inflation lower than the Canadian average.

The increase in New Brunswick's labour force in 1988 was 6,000, resulting in a record-high participation rate of 58.8%. Meanwhile, employment rose by 2.9% (8,000 jobs), slightly below the national average of 3.2%. Thus, the number of unemployed dropped by 3,000 in 1988 allowing the unemployment rate to decline to 12.0%, down from 13.1% in 1987.

Due to the projected slowdown in the industrial world, Provincial growth in real GDP in 1989 is expected to moderate to 2.9%. The forestry and manufacturing industries are expected to experience slower rates of growth, while major projects in the pulp and paper and utility industries lead to continued strong output from the construction industry.

Employment growth for 1989, although weaker than in 1988, will again be higher than growth in the labour force, and thus the unemployment rate is projected to fall to 11.6%, the fourth consecutive year of decline following the peak of 15.1% reached in 1985. The Saint John consumer price index is expected to increase by 4.6% in 1989.

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1988 REVIEW

Real gross national product (GNP) for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries[1] increased by 4.0% in 1988, the sixth year of economic recovery since the world-wide 1982 recession, and well above the 3.3% reported in 1987. Economic growth among the seven major industrialized countries increased strongly in 1988 as real GNP rose 4.2%, significantly above the 3.4% increase of 1987. Real GNP growth was strongest in Japan, followed by Canada and the United Kingdom. Only the United Kingdom reported slower growth in GNP in 1988 than 1987.

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1 Members of the OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

GROWTH OF REAL GNP/GDP IN OECD

COUNTRIES, 1986 TO 1989

	1986	1987	1988	1989
		(percent change)		
United States	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.0
Japan	2.4	4.3	5.7	4.5
West Germany	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.5
France	2.1	2.3	3.5	3.0
United Kingdom	3.2	4.3	4.2	3.0
Italy	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.5
Canada	3.2	4.0	4.2	3.0
Total of Seven Major Industrialized Countries	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.2
OECD Europe	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.0
Total OECD	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.2

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Economic Outlook, December 1988.

Among the European countries, economic performance was mixed in 1988. In the United Kingdom, record levels of personal expenditures, spurred by tax cuts and strong wage growth, offset the imposition of high interest rates, causing a serious deterioration in the current account deficit. Wage inflation was nearly twice as high as other European countries and exerted upward pressure on the consumer price index. In Italy, despite high interest rates, growth in non-residential investment and consumer expenditures led the economy. Price inflation continues to be strong but high interest rates and early tax payments have done little to dampen domestic demand. Steady growth in consumer expenditures and investment in capital goods led to stronger than expected growth in France.

Consumer expenditures were weak in West Germany in 1988, but increased industrial production and exports and high levels of both residential and non-residential investment led to the strongest expansion since 1979. In Japan, high levels of investment, industrial production and consumer demand have resulted in strong growth in output. Low levels of inflation and interest rates supported the strongest real GNP growth (5.7%) of any of the group of seven major industrialized countries.

In the United States, both output and demand growth were stronger than previously expected. The U.S. economy was led by stronger exports, non-residential investment and consumer expenditures, reflecting stronger employment and income gains and a high level of business and consumer confidence. Real GNP growth was estimated at 3.7% in 1988, the strongest rate since 1984, despite drought-induced production losses which weakened growth in the latter half of the year. Industrial production remained strong as capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries increased. Higher inflation caused by the high levels of resource utilization in both the labour and raw material markets led the Federal Reserve to increase interest rates and, consequently, some tightening of consumer and business credit was evident. The trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar weakened late in the year but was close to its end of 1987 level. Fears persisted as to whether President Bush will be able to significantly reduce the fiscal year 1990 budget deficit or the large trade deficit.

Employment growth in the OECD area, at 1.7%, was slightly above the 1.6% level in 1987. Among the seven major industrialized countries, Canada (3.2%), the United States (2.2%) and the United Kingdom (2.0%) reported the strongest

employment growth. Unemployment rates for OECD countries declined to 7.2% in 1988 from 7.9% in 1987. The unemployment rate for the seven major industrialized countries fell from 6.9% in 1987 to 6.2%, with only Italy experiencing a higher rate in 1988.

Prices for the OECD countries increased approximately 3.7% in 1988 (3.6% in 1987), led by the rising trend in prices for imported consumer goods and raw materials. In the United States, declining oil prices and the effect of the appreciation of the dollar during the summer limited increases in consumer inflation. The impact of the drought on food prices has been modest. Consumer prices in Japan, West Germany and France exhibited a slow upward trend in 1988, while inflation in the 3.5 to 5 percent range was evident in the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada and the United States.

1989 OUTLOOK

Economic output in the industrialized world is expected to slow in 1989; however, a recession is not foreseen. The OECD forecasts output growth of 3.2% in 1989, a marked slowing from the 4.0% achieved in 1988. Economic

growth for the seven major industrialized countries is expected to be 3.2%, down from 4.2% in 1988, as consumer expenditures and business investment weaken. The current economic expansion in the industrialized nations will enter its seventh year in 1989, the longest period of continuous growth since World War II, and its sustainability depends on the impacts of inflation and the monetary policies formulated to fight it. In most countries, the rate of inflation is the major concern, with the resulting tight money and higher interest rates policies being at the top of monetary and fiscal policy agendum.

All of the seven major industrial countries are forecast to experience slower growth in 1989. Japan is expected to record the strongest increase in output (4.5%), followed by Italy (3.5%). Growth of between 2.5 and 3.0 percent is expected for the rest of the group of seven.

Employment growth will weaken in most countries. Unemployment rates will remain near 1988 levels for most countries and will average 6.2%, the same as in 1988. Inflation growth of 3.7% is expected, up from 3.5% in 1988, with most countries experiencing slightly higher rates of increase.

Growth in real GNP in the United States will slow to 3.0% in 1989, amid concern about stronger inflation and higher interest rates. Export growth will continue to outpace import growth due to declining consumer demand and rising personal savings rates. Business investment will weaken considerably in 1989 after an exceptional 1988. Employment growth will slow, with a slight rise in the unemployment rate possible. Continued pessimism about the ability of the Bush administration to bring the fiscal and trade deficits under control will lead to upward pressure on interest rates.

While President Bush has not announced any particular economic strategy, it is expected that he will attempt to slow the growth of federal government spending. It would appear that negotiations between President Bush and the Congress will be strained since Bush has stated his opposition to tax increases of any kind while Congress opposes any large expenditure reductions. The new President will have little effect on the current fiscal year budget so any new policies or initiatives are at least a year away. The Federal budget deficit for fiscal year 1989 is estimated by the Office of Management and Budget at $145.5 billion, down slightly from the $155.1 billion in fiscal year 1988. Another problem

facing President Bush is the savings and loan crisis with estimates of a $50 to $100 billion bail out necessary to save the insolvent institutions. According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the institutions are losing over $1 billion per month and any delay in remedying the situation is likely to be borne by the taxpayer.

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1988 REVIEW

In 1988, economic growth was stronger than that anticipated at the beginning of the year, with the negative impact of the October 1987 stock market crash not being as great as expected. Following an increase of 4.0% in 1987, Canada's real GDP rose by an estimated 4.5% in 1988. Led by growth in final domestic demand, the Canadian economy registered its sixth consecutive year of economic expansion.

The major source of growth in final domestic demand came from the private sector, with personal consumption and non-residential investment exhibiting strength. Reflecting fiscal restraint programs at both the federal and provincial government levels, public sector expenditures continued to

expand modestly. Consumer confidence remained high throughout 1988 despite slower growth in personal income. Supported by a declining savings rate, consumer spending advanced by 4.3% in 1988.

Investment increased by 12.8% in 1988, compared with 9.6% in 1987. Housing starts reached 222,562 in 1988, down 9.5% from the 1987 level of 245,986, the highest annual total since 1977. Supported by a 21.6% gain in machinery and equipment purchases, business non-residential investment registered an increase of 17.8% in 1988.

In terms of industry output, growth was similar in both goods production and provision of services, with gains of 4.0% and 4.3% respectively. Expanded output in the goods-producing industries was supported by manufacturing and mining, while the transportation, communication and finance sectors were the major sources of strength in services. Canada's gross value of manufacturing shipments increased by 6.9% during 1988, while retail trade advanced by 7.4%.

The consumer price index increased by 4.1% during 1988, with modest increases registered for the food (2.6%) and transportation (1.9%) groups. Gains of over 5% were recorded by the clothing; recreation, reading and education; and tobacco and alcohol groups during 1988.

The unemployment rate in Canada dropped to 7.8% in 1988, the lowest annual rate since 1981. This marked the fifth consecutive yearly decline in the unemployment rate. Employment increased by 3.2% in 1988; this follows a 2.9% gain in 1987.

The value of the Canadian dollar, in relation to the United States dollar, strengthened considerably during 1988. In December 1987 the dollar was worth 77 cents U.S.; however, by the end of 1988 it had risen to 84 cents U.S. The Bank of Canada continued to increase the bank rate to keep inflation in check, particularly in Central Canada. In December 1988, the chartered banks raised their prime rate from 11.75 to 12.25% the highest level since early 1986, and the fifth 50 basis points hike since March.

1989 OUTLOOK

Growth in the Canadian economy is expected to weaken in 1989 as a result of a slowdown in consumer spending and residential construction. Real GDP is forecast to increase by 2.5% in 1989.

Consumer spending is expected to slow as a result of lower employment growth and stabilization of personal savings rates. Tax reform measures will contribute to consumer spending in the first half of the year. Government expenditures on goods and services are expected to increase at a modest pace, with all levels of government continuing to implement measures to reduce operating deficits. Exports are forecast to increase moderately as a result of generally weaker international economic growth, especially in the major industrial countries.

Investment, led by the business sector, will remain strong in 1989, with an 8.2% increase. According to the Statistics Canada private and public investment survey, business investment is expected to rise 10.5%, with institutions and government departments up 13.2% and housing increasing 1.2%.

The housing boom experienced in recent years was a direct result of the satisfying of pent-up demand that occurred after the 1981-1982 recession. Housing starts are forecast to decline further in 1989 as the demand for accommodation follows demographic requirements more closely.

The inflation rate for consumer prices in 1989 is expected to be somewhat higher. Rising food prices and higher producer prices will cause the consumer price index to increase by 4.6%. Labour costs are also expected to increase at a slightly higher rate in 1989. Average weekly earnings increased 4.8% in 1988. This follows average increases of 3.2% over the 1985-1987 period. Wage settlements averaged 4.2% during the first three quarters of 1988, but future settlements may begin to rise gradually from the 1987-1988 levels.

The slowing of economic activity will weaken the rate of job creation in 1989. Employment is expected to grow by 1.7%, down from 3.2% in 1988. In 1989 the unemployment rate is expected to increase slightly to 8.2%.

In 1989, after six years of strong economic growth in Ontario and Quebec, economic activity is expected to slow in Central Canada, according to the Conference Board of Canada.

Real GDP growth is expected to be greatest in Manitoba (3.6%) and Saskatchewan (8.8%), as the Prairie region recovers from the drought, and Prince Edward Island (3.8%). The Conference Board forecast for New Brunswick is 3.2%, just above five provinces (2.9% - 3.1%) and Canada (3.0%).

The rising interest rates of the past year represent a considerable risk to the continuation of the economic expansion. Expectations are that rates will continue to rise into 1989. Before long, the higher costs of borrowing could deter consumer spending, residential construction and business investment. In addition, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar resulting from Canada - U.S. interest rate differentials lowers prospects for exports.

Despite expressions of concern that strong economic growth will speed up inflation, the evidence is not strong that inflationary pressures are mounting. After six years of economic expansion, inflation is no higher than it was in 1984. In fact, the CPI has increased at just slightly over 4% for five successive years. Declining unemployment and rising capacity utilization have not resulted in the excessive wage demands expected by some analysts and forecasters. The only indication of accelerating prices is coming from the Toronto area and that is largely related to the market for housing.

SELECTED KEY ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

CANADA, 1987 TO 1989

	1987	1988	1989[1]
	(percentage change)		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	8.5	8.9	7.0
GDP Deflator	4.3	4.2	4.4
GDP ($1981)	4.0	4.5	2.5
Personal Expenditures	4.7	4.3	2.5
Government Current Expenditures	1.6	3.0	2.0
Capital Formation	9.6	12.8	4.0
Exports	5.8	8.8	2.7
Imports	8.6	13.3	3.5
Personal Income	8.0	7.1	7.3
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	24.1	12.7	8.0
Consumer Price Index	4.4	4.1	4.6
Employment	2.9	3.2	1.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	7.8	8.2

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[1] Projections

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1988 REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

With real gross domestic product (GDP) estimated to have increased by 3.2% in 1988, New Brunswick has recorded six consecutive years of economic expansion since the 1981-82 recession. Average growth rates for the 1983-1988 period were 4.5% for New Brunswick and 4.3% for Canada. Last year's growth was exceeded by the 4.5% national increase. Employment growth in 1988 of 2.9% reduced unemployment to its lowest level since the 1982 recession year.

The strengths of the New Brunswick economy in 1988 included retail trade, pulp and paper shipments, mineral production and investment. After adjustment for inflation, the goods-producing industries are estimated to have grown by 3.7%, compared to 3.0% for the service industries.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross domestic product in current dollars is estimated to have increased by 7.6% in 1988, supported by strong growth in corporate profits and investment income. Led by growth in

wages and salaries, personal income is estimated to have increased by 6.7%, compared with 7.1% for Canada. Personal income per capita for New Brunswick in 1988 represented 76.4% of the Canadian average.

On the expenditure side of the provincial economic accounts, personal expenditures on goods and services increased 7.7%. After adjustment for inflation, this represents a 4.0% increase. Current expenditures on goods and services[1] by all three levels of government increased by 6.8% in 1988, compared with 1.1% in 1987.

Gross fixed capital formation in New Brunswick increased 12.6% in 1988, supported by a 27.6% rise in business non-residential spending. Industry groups reporting increased capital investment include: utilities; housing; trade, finance and commercial services; manufacturing; primary industries and construction; while institutions and government departments reported a decline.

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1 This includes government spending on goods and services only, and does not include subsidies and transfer payments to persons and other levels of government, interest on the public debt, or capital expenditures. Such expenditures consist roughly of 58% provincial government spending, 33% federal government spending and 9% local government spending.

FOREIGN TRADE

During the first three quarters of 1988, the value of foreign exports increased 7.3% to approximately $2.4 billion. Shipments to the United States, the destination of two-thirds of total exports, rose 8.4%. Other major trading partners experiencing increased shipments from New Brunswick included Japan (0.6%), the United Kingdom (8.7%), West Germany (9.7%) and Belgium (25.6%). Among the various commodity groups reporting increased exports, shipments of wood pulp rose 19.7%, paper and paperboard products 8.9%, and mineral ores and concentrates 23.7%.

PRICES

The increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for Saint John averaged 3.4% in 1988, marking the third consecutive year in which consumer inflation has been below the Canadian average. Price increases in the food sector were especially weak, at 1.1%, followed by transportation (2.6%); housing (2.7%); health and personal care (4.0%); clothing (4.5%); and recreation, reading and education (5.6%). Significant

increases in federal and provincial taxes led to a 10.3% increase in the tobacco and alcohol group. In 1987, the Saint John CPI registered a 3.2% increase.

LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force increased 1.9% in 1988, following a 2.0% increase in 1987. The labour force participation rate reached a record high 58.8%, up from 58.2% in 1987. Total employment increased by 8,000 to 280,000, a 2.9% increase over 1987. Female employment rose by 5,000 while the number of employed males increased by 3,000. Among the industries, employment growth of 3,000 was evident in the service industries, with growth of 2,000 in each of the manufacturing, construction and transportation, communication and other utilities sectors.

The number of unemployed in the Province went down by 3,000 to 38,000, the lowest level since 1981. The unemployment rate for New Brunswick in 1988 was 12.0%, down from 13.1% in

1987, and 15.1% in the 1985 peak year. Male and female unemployment rates, as well as rates for all age groups, recorded declines. Youth unemployment continued to be high, but recorded improvement as the rate for those in the age group 15-24 years was 19.2%, down from 20.0% in 1987. On a regional basis, unemployment rates for the Northeast, Southeast, Southwest and Central regions declined in 1988, while the Northwest region reported a slight (0.1%) increase. The unemployment rate for the Saint John metropolitan area fell to 10.9% from the 12.6% reported in 1987.

Unemployment Rates, By Region,

New Brunswick, 1985 to 1988

	1985	1986	1987	1988
		(percent)		
Northeast Region (Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland Counties)	18.6	18.8	15.3	15.0
Southeast Region (Kent, Westmorland and Albert Counties)	14.4	13.5	13.6	11.0
Southwest Region (Kings, Charlotte and Saint John Counties)	14.9	14.1	12.4	11.3
Central Region (Queens, Sunbury and York Counties)	12.5	11.1	11.5	10.8
Northwest Region (Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties)	14.8	12.5	11.7	11.8
Saint John Metropolitan Area	15.4	13.6	12.6	10.9
New Brunswick	15.1	14.3	13.1	12.0

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

POPULATION

As of June 1988, New Brunswick's population was estimated by Statistics Canada to be 714,400. The Province maintained a population growth rate of 0.3% for a second year while Canada exhibited improvement from 1.1% a year earlier to 1.2%. Although still under 10,000, there was a reversal in the downward trend in the number of births. With an aging population the number of deaths continued to rise. The median age of the population rose to 31.5 years; the median age for Canada was 32.4 years. The Province's net interprovincial migration for the 1987-88 census year (June 1 to May 31), has shown some improvement at -2,276, compared to -2,536 from the previous census year. The flow of individuals in and out of New Brunswick, 15,471 and 17,747 respectively, continued their rising trends.

The number of persons under the age of 25 years, representing less than 40% of the total population, declined 1.7% from a year earlier. Those in the 25-44 years age group, increasing their share to 32%, grew at a slower rate than in recent years. The older age groups, 45-64 years and 65 years and over, increased their proportions to 17.7% and 11.6% respectively. In the 5-year period to 1988 the senior population increased by 9,100 to 82,700.

1989 OUTLOOK

During 1989 the projected economic slowdown in the industrial world will cause weaker economic growth to occur in the New Brunswick economy. Slower rates of growth in the Province's export-dependent industries will, in turn, impact on employment, income, corporate profits and personal consumption.

Indications are that New Brunswick's real gross domestic product, supported by growth in retail trade and mining and record levels of capital investment, will increase 2.9% in 1989. According to Statistics Canada's private and public investment survey, investment is expected to rise 14.2% as major projects in the pulp and paper and utilities industries proceed.

Nominal gross domestic product is expected to increase by 7.0% in 1989, with growth being supported by increases in corporate profits before taxes and interest and miscellaneous investment income. Personal income is projected to increase by 6.6% in 1989, with wages and salaries and transfer payments to persons increasing by 6.2% and 6.6%, respectively.

Personal expenditures are forecast to increase by 7.2% in 1989, or 2.5% after adjustment for inflation. The Saint John consumer price index is expected to increase by 4.6% in 1989. Government expenditures on goods and services are expected to grow by 5.0% in 1989.

Following significant improvement to labour market conditions in New Brunswick in recent years, weaker employment growth is anticipated during 1989. The unemployment rate, which has dropped from a 15.1% annual rate in 1985 to 12.0% in 1988, is expected to fall to 11.6% in 1989.

GROWTH RATES OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[1]
Economic Accounts					
Gross Domestic Product (factor cost)	6.6	8.8	6.1	7.6	7.0
GDP (real)	4.7	3.1	4.3	3.2	2.9
Personal Expenditures	8.5	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.2
Government Expenditures	7.4	2.2	1.1	6.8	5.0
Capital Formation	13.5	2.3	8.4	12.6	14.2
Income					
Personal Income	7.4	6.4	7.4	6.7	6.6
Labour Income	7.8	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.2
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	-1.1	7.5	11.8	18.0	7.0
Population & Labour Market					
Population, Total[2]	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Population, 15+	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Labour Force	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5
Employment	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.9	2.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.1	14.3	13.1	12.0	11.6
Participation Rate (%)	56.7	57.4	58.2	58.8	59.4
Other					
CPI (Saint John)	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.6
Retail Trade	8.3	9.8	9.0	8.7	7.2

[1]Projections
[2]As of June 1

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts rose by 2.9% in 1988 to $254.4 million as a decline in receipts from the crops sector was offset by increases in the livestock and miscellaneous sectors. Realized net income to farmers fell 5.0% in 1988 to $57.3 million, largely the result of increased expenditures on feed for livestock.

Total crops receipts fell by 4.8% in 1988. Potato receipts increased 4.1% as stronger prices offset decreased planting. Acreage planted in New Brunswick was 7% lower than 1987, and combined with adverse climatic factors, lead to an approximate 20% decline in the volume harvested. Receipts for fruits declined 6.3% while vegetables rose 3.9%.

Total receipts for livestock and livestock products increased by 2.4%. Receipts for poultry, dairy products and eggs were up 10.1%, 6.0% and 3.4% respectively. Cattle and calves receipts rose 12.7% while hog receipts fell by 19.0%. Hog farmers continue to suffer from a prolonged period of depressed prices, aggravated by higher feed costs due to the western drought.

Increased quotas for various agricultural products had a positive effect on the provincial industry in 1988. The annual turkey quota increased to 2.32 million kilograms of eviscerated turkey from the previous quota of 1.70 million kilograms. The annual chicken quota increased from 14.4 million kilograms of live chicken to 15.0 million kilograms. The Province's industrial milk quota increased from 60.0 million litres to 60.9 million litres.

In effort to coordinate the various activities of the New Brunswick potato industry, the Minister of Agriculture announced the formation of a new marketing and development council. Comprised of potato growers, shippers, processors and the provincial Department of Agriculture, the Potato Development and Marketing Council will advise industry organizations and government on potato-related issues and policies.

On February 14, 1989, the Minister of Agriculture signed National Tripartite Price Stabilization Schemes for Pork; Lamb; Feeder Cattle and Calves and Slaughter Cattle. These are voluntary programs, allowing beef and lamb producers their first opportunity to participate in a programme designed to stabilize market returns. The government is undertaking specific measures to assist hog producers in their transition from the former provincial program.

The agriculture industry in New Brunswick is expected to be slightly weaker in 1989 than in 1988. While total cash receipts are projected to rise 1.1%, slightly higher operating expenses and depreciation charges are forecast, leading to a projected decline of 6.5% in realized net income. Crops receipts are expected to increase 3.7%, while livestock receipts are anticipated to rise 2.9%.

FISHING

The New Brunswick fishing industry experienced mixed results in 1988 as continued strong demand and prices for shellfish offset lower landings and prices of groundfish. According to preliminary results, landings of crab in the Gulf of St. Lawrence decreased marginally in volume terms but rose in value from approximately $24 million in 1987 to $30.1 million in 1988, a 25.4% increase. Landings of lobster were weak in the Southern region but prices strengthened markedly. Herring and cod landings, however, were down in both values and volumes.

Aquaculture in the Bay of Fundy has been increasing in importance in recent years. Salmon production by the 36 licensed fish farms was estimated at $40 million in 1988, with $100 million in production projected by 1991. Shortages of smolts

(small salmon) from hatcheries have caused some problems. The passage of a law by the New Brunswick Legislature to regulate development of the industry has allowed for the lifting of a two-year ban on new operations. The Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture is expected to use the availability of production from the fish hatcheries as a guide in regulating the number of new fish farm licenses issued.

For 1989, continued strong demand for fish and fish products is expected. Problems continue in some sectors of the shellfish industry. Decreased availability of groundfish stocks in the Gulf region have led to demands for access to more offshore stocks in Canada's 200 mile economic zone.

FORESTRY

Demand for New Brunswick's forest products, particularly pulp and coated paper, continued to expand in 1988. The value of pulp and paper shipments increased by 10.5% during 1988. Growth in the industry was supported by the new $225 million coated-paper mill in Newcastle which commenced operation during the second half of 1986 and has been gradually raising its output level. Pulpwood log production increased by 10.7% in 1988, compared with 1987.

The price of market pulp has increased steadily during the past two and a half years, reaching U.S. $760 per metric tonne in October of 1988. This was 78.8% higher than the 1986 second quarter price of $425. A further price hike of $40 has been announced for the first quarter of 1989. Meanwhile, the price of newsprint increased gradually from the September 1986 level of U.S. $500 per tonne to $650 in November 1988. A price increase of $30 per tonne has been announced for the early part of 1989.

World demand for pulp and newsprint is expected to gradually weaken during the 1989-1991 period, while the demand for coated paper is expected to remain strong. A key indicator of prospects for the newsprint industry, retail advertising linage growth, began to slow during the second half of 1988 and further weakness is forecast. As well, additional newsprint capacity coming on-line in the 1989-1991 period is expected to further depress operating rates in the industry.

Offsetting the slowdown in demand for some of New Brunswick's forest products is the addition of new capacity to the industry. In late 1988 Consolidated Bathurst started a new corrugated paper machine which raises capacity from 105 000 to

150 000 metric tonnes per year. Irving Tissue is undertaking an expansion at its Saint John tissue mill which will raise capacity from 15 000 to 75 000 metric tonnes per year. The expansion project is expected to be completed by mid-1989 and will help supply an $11.1 million tissue converter mill announced for Moncton. The converter mill will produce finished and packaged sanitary tissues for markets in eastern Canada.

Repap Enterprises is building a second coated-paper machine, capable of producing 260 000 metric tonnes per year, at its Newcastle pulp and paper facility. Production trials for the $370 million paper machine are expected to start in the fourth quarter of 1989. Construction of the new machine will require up to 1,200 workers, and when completed, 200 permanent jobs will be created. As well, the company is spending $106 million to modernize the existing kraft pulp mill.

Also, Repap is completing a $65 million experimental mini-pulp mill at Newcastle, which will test an ethyl-alcohol based process to produce pulp. The project will employ 60 to 70 people when in operation.

In the lumber industry, sawn lumber production decreased 0.6% during the first eleven months of 1988 as continued strength in household renovations in Canada and the United States largely offset a decline in housing starts.

New capacity is being added to the wood products industry with the establishment of a $6.4 million veneer and plywood plant at McAdam. Eastern Veneer is expected to employ 150 workers when it attains full production. Also, Harkema Industries plans to invest $28 million to establish a presswood pallet manufacturing plant in Grand Falls. Construction will begin in April with operations starting late in the year. Ninety-three jobs are expected to be created.

The outlook for the wood industries in 1989 is for slower growth in output as housing starts are forecast to decline in Canada and the Northeastern United States, which is the destination of 79% of the Province's foreign lumber exports.

MANUFACTURING

The majority of industries in the Province's manufacturing sector generally experienced a good year in 1988. During 1988, manufacturing employment averaged 39,000, an increase of 2,000 (or 5.4%) over 1987.

During 1988, the value of shipments from the manufacturing sector declined 4.4% from 1987's value. The following industries registered increases: wood products (8.4%), fabricated metal products (12.9%) and pulp and paper (10.5%).

For the miscellaneous group of industries, which accounted for 35% of total shipments in 1988, shipments were down 18.9%. This group is composed of several industries for which individual statistics are confidential.[1] Included in this group of industries are a few large producers, such as the Irving Oil refinery, the Saint John shipyard and the Brunswick Mining and Smelting lead smelter.

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1 The miscellaneous group includes the following industries: beverages, tobacco products, rubber, plastics, leather, textiles, clothing, primary metal, printing and publishing, non-metallic mineral products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical products, petroleum and coal, chemical and chemical products and other manufacturers.

Positive developments in the food processing industry include the re-opening of the tuna plant in Bayside and continued growth in demand for fish products in the United States. As well, a $14.1 million modernization project is being undertaken at the Lantic Sugar Ltd. refinery in Saint John. Ganong Bros. Ltd. plans to invest $12 million to expand and modernize its facilities in St. Stephen.

The transportation equipment industry is being supported by the patrol frigate construction program. During 1988, employment at the Saint John shipyard reached 3,000 as activity escalated on the initial frigate contract obtained by Saint John Shipbuilding in 1983. The company was awarded a $2.7 billion contract in 1987 to build an additional six frigates in Saint John. Construction of the second series of frigates is scheduled to take place over the 1989-1995 period.

New capacity will be added to the non-metallic mineral products industry with the construction of a $40 million gypsum wallboard plant in McAdam. The plant is expected to open in December 1989 and will employ 90 persons. Gypsum from the Hillsborough area will be used by the plant.

A $6 million investment in the chemical products industry will lead to Apocan Inc. producing antimony trioxide at Morrison's Cove on the Miramichi, creating 25 jobs. Thomas Equipment Ltd. plans to spend $4.4 million to expand its production of skid-steer loaders. This project will create 115 new jobs. Ampal Pallets Inc. has announced a $14.6 million facility to manufacture steel pallets will be established in Saint John, creating up to 140 new jobs. Moore-Clark Company will build an $8.2 million fish feed plant near St. Andrews. The plant will produce high energy feeds for Atlantic salmon and trout and create 34 full-time jobs.

MINING

Strong metal demand and prices on world markets continued to lead to further diversification of the New Brunswick mining industry with the announcement of several new mines as well as the redevelopment of others. The total value of mineral production in 1988 was estimated at a record-high $831.1 million, a 33.6% increase over the 1987 total of $622.2 million. The value of metallic minerals produced, which represented nearly 66% of total value, rose 39.3% to $546 million. The value and volumes of zinc and copper produced were up strongly, while lead

production was up slightly. Production of non-metallic minerals increased by 34.5% and accounted for 24.7% of the total value of output. Fuels (1.7%) and structural materials (3.4%) also reported increased production.

Metal concentrate production at the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd. base metal mine was up 3.4% in the first ten months of 1988. The East West Caribou Mining Company began production late in 1988 at its lead-zinc mine located near Bathurst. Employment is expected to reach 175 when in full production, with an estimated 10 to 20 years of ore reserves. Lac Minerals Ltd. continued its tin exploration project at the closed Mt. Pleasant tungsten-molybdenum mine. Production of antimony at the Dominion Explorers mine was steady in 1988. Gordex Minerals Ltd. announced a $2.2 million expansion of their gold leaching operation, Canada's first primary heap leach mine. The development of several new peat bogs in the Northeast region of the Province was also underway, bringing the number of peat producers to twenty. Shipments of coal from the New Brunswick Coal Ltd. Minto mine were up 2.0% in the first ten months of 1988.

Potash production at the two Kings County mines was steady. Strong price increases early in 1988 resulted from the settlement of the United States dumping charges rather than any strengthening of demand. Present markets are not strong due to

increased competition from new suppliers in the Soviet Union, Israel and Jordan and the effects of inclement weather conditions in the major agricultural nations. Industry analysts expect world overproduction of potash until at least the mid 1990's.

The outlook for the New Brunswick mining industry is positive with continuing diversification of the types of minerals produced. The Heath Steele base metal mine, which closed in 1983, is expected to re-open in July 1989 putting 210 miners back to work. Reserves are expected to last at least five years, with further exploration underway to attempt to lengthen the life of the mine. Novagold will mine gold and silver at an open-pit deposit near Murray Brook. Expected to be developing by the spring of 1989, Novagold will employ 30 with approximately six years of reserves. Zinc prices are currently strong and production is expected to roughly equal demand over the next few years since usage of galvanized steel in cars and aircraft will increase. Demand for lead continues to outpace supply, although it is falling as leaded gasoline is phased out. Nearly two-thirds of lead produced is now used in batteries, so continued strength of auto sales is necessary for any growth. The proposed expansion of the Valleyfield, Quebec zinc smelter could lead to the construction of a $75 million plant in Northern New Brunswick for pretreating zinc. A feasibility study should be completed soon.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity in New Brunswick was strong in 1988 with all industries except the institutions and government departments sector reporting increased investment intentions. According to Statistics Canada's private and public investment survey, capital spending increased 12.6% over 1987 to the record high level of $2,422.8 million. Spending on repairs to existing assets rose 3.0% to $773.6 million. Total capital and repair spending rose 10.1% to $3,196.4 million.

The value of construction work put-in-place increased 5.2% to $1,757.6 million, while investment in machinery and equipment rose 16.8% to $1,438.8 million.

Housing starts declined slightly in 1988. The total number of housing starts was estimated at 3,621, a decline of 95 starts over 1987. The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities during the first eleven months of 1988 rose 2.4% while non-residential permits fell 16.1%. In total, the value of building permits declined 7.5% compared to 1987. Employment in the New Brunswick construction industry averaged 17,000 in 1988, up 2,000 over 1987.

For 1989, the outlook is for capital investment to increase 14.2% over 1988's record level. While the Province's major project, the Repap coated-paper mill, is nearing completion, the commencement of work on the thermal generation station this year by N.B. Power will ensure a continued high level of investment. Business non-residential investment is expected to rise 25.7%, while spending on new housing and renovations increases 4.1%. Investment by institutions and government departments is anticipated to decline slightly. The industrial reviews for forestry, mining, manufacturing and services provide details on many of the larger construction projects planned or currently underway in the Province.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Employment in services, which represented approximately 72% of total employment in New Brunswick in 1988, increased by 4,000 to 203,000. This 2.0% increase compares with the 4.2% registered in 1987. Wages and salaries for the Province's service industries were up 5.3% during the first eleven months of 1988, compared to 10.0% for the goods-producing industries.

Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities

Employment in this industry, which accounted for 12.3% of total employment in services, averaged 25,000 in 1988, up 2,000 from the 1987 level. Wages and salaries for this sector increased by 2.0% during the first eleven months of 1988.

Total cargo tonnage through the Port of Saint John during 1988 was up 14.0%. Shipments of petroleum products (14.0%) and forest products (17.0%) were up significantly, while potash shipments rose 25.0% to 1.6 million tonnes.

With regard to communication, the number of telephones in service in New Brunswick showed an increase of 3.7% during 1988, while the number of long-distance calls originating in the Province went up by 12.7%. The New Brunswick Telephone Company is undertaking a five-year $44 million fibre-optics cable project to improve telephone service.

For the first nine months of the 1988-89 fiscal year in-province electricity supply increased by approximately 5%. Energy sales to the industrial sector were up 3%, while sales to the residential sector were 11% higher as a result of new customers and electric space heating conversions.

The Canadian National Railways Main Shops in Moncton closed September 30, 1988. At the beginning of 1986 the Shops employed 1,022 workers.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Employment in the trade sector remained at the 53,000 level for the second consecutive year and accounted for 26.1% of total employment in services. Wages and salaries for this sector increased by 8.6% during the first eleven months of 1988. Reflecting continued growth in personal income, the total value of retail trade increased by 8.7% in 1988.

With regard to retail trade, businesses showing the highest sales growth in 1988 were garages, household furniture stores and used car dealers (up 48.4%, 30.0% and 24.9% respectively). The largest sector in retail trade, the automotive group, reported an increase of 11.0% in receipts and accounted for 33.4% of total sales.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in this sector, which accounted for 5.9% of total employment in the service sector, averaged 12,000 in 1988. During the first eleven months of 1988 wages and salaries increased by 5.6%.

Community, Business and Personal Services

This sector includes such non-commercial activities as the provision of health, welfare and education services and various commercial activities, such as business services, personal services, entertainment and recreation facilities, and accommodation and eating establishments. Employment increased by 3,000 in 1988 and accounted for 45.8% of total employment in the Province's service sector. Receipts from restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments increased 6.2% in 1988.

Several investment projects are currently underway in non-commercial services, including new hospitals under construction in Campbellton ($83 million), Edmundston ($75

million) and Tracadie ($30 million) as well as a $136 million expansion of the Moncton Hospital and a $42 million renovation at the Dr. G. L. Dumont Hospital, also located in Moncton.

Diversification of business services continued in 1988 with the start-up of Lexi-tech Inc. a computerized translation firm, in Moncton. Lexi-tech is expected to increase employment from 41 to 150 people after receiving a $21.9 million Federal government contract to translate documentation for the Canadian Patrol Frigate program.

Tourism

The estimated number of tourists from other countries entering New Brunswick in 1988 through border crossings by automobile and other methods increased by 10.0% over 1987. Inquiries on the toll-free line service were up by 15.2% overall from the previous year and estimated room sales for roofed accommodations were more than 1.6 million units, a 2.2% rise from 1987. Additional indicators showed that, on balance, tourism activity in 1988 remained relatively stable as compared to 1987 figures.

CONCLUSION

The economy of the Province of New Brunswick experienced a relatively good year in 1988, as increased output from the pulp and paper, mining, retail trade and construction sectors was experienced. Continued strong employment growth allowed the unemployment rate to decline to the lowest level since 1981. Inflation, as measured by the City of Saint John consumer price index, remained below the rate of increase of Canada for the third consecutive year.

In 1989, the slowing of economic growth in the industrial world will lead to slower rates of growth from the Province's export-oriented industries, especially forestry and manufacturing. Production from the agriculture and fishing industries will remain near 1988 levels while capital investment is expected to increase strongly. Prices and demand for most of the products from the mining industry are expected to remain strong. Employment growth will be slower than in 1988, however the unemployment rate is expected to continue to decline. The increase in the consumer price index is forecast to be higher than in 1988.

ANNUAL SERIES

Table		Page
1	POPULATION	50
2	POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	50
3	VITAL STATISTICS	51
4	PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA	52
5	COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME	52
6	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA	53
7	PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	54
8	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	55
9	GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE	56
10	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY	57
11	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY ($1981)	58
12	PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT	59
13	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY	60
14	LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS	61
15	EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	62
16	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	63
17	COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME	63
18	FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS	64
19	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY	65
20	ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION	65
21	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY	66
22	VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES	67

Table		Page
23	MINERAL PRODUCTION-QUANTITY	68
24	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES	68
25	MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE	69
26	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	70
27	MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS	71
28	DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS	72
29	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	72
30	VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE	73
31	RETAIL TRADE	74
32	RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS	75
33	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	76
34	RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	77
35	TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION	78
36	SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY	79
37	EXPORTS	80
38	COMMODITY EXPORTS	81

Table 1 - POPULATION

Year	New Brunswick	% Change	Canada	% Change	N. B. as % of Canada
1961	597,936		18,238,247		3.3
1966	616,788	3.2	20,140,880	9.7	3.1
1971	634,557	2.9	21,568,311	7.1	2.9
1976	677,250	1.8	22,992,600	1.3	2.9
1981	696,400	0.1	24,341,700	1.2	2.9
1982	696,600	0.0	24,583,100	1.0	2.8
1983	703,200	0.9	24,787,200	0.8	2.8
1984	707,900	0.7	24,978,200	0.8	2.8
1985	709,900	0.3	25,165,400	0.7	2.8
1986	710,400	0.1	25,353,000	0.7	2.8
1987p	712,300	0.3	25,625,100	1.1	2.8
1988p	714,400	0.3	25,923,300	1.2	2.8

Sources: Statistics Canada Census & Statistics Canada 91-201.

Table 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

(thousands)

Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+
1961	227.2	90.9	67.5	165.4	46.9
1966	222.1	107.9	65.2	171.3	50.3
1971	203.1	126.3	73.9	176.5	54.7
1976	193.1	137.6	99.8	185.7	61.1
1981	173.6	136.6	116.4	199.2	70.6
1982	170.6	133.3	116.7	203.9	72.2
1983	169.3	132.1	118.7	209.4	73.7
1984	167.6	130.2	120.1	214.6	75.3
1985	165.2	127.4	121.3	219.0	77.1
1986	161.9	124.6	122.2	222.9	78.8
1987p	159.2	122.4	122.8	227.1	80.9
1988p	157.1	119.5	123.1	231.9	82.7

Sources: Statistics Canada Census & Statistics Canada 91-202.

Table 3 - VITAL STATISTICS

Year Ending May 31	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Actual Increase	Net Migration[1]
1973	11,636	4,959	6,677	7,000	+300
1974	11,258	5,130	6,128	6,500	+400
1975	11,735	5,235	6,500	11,600	+5,100
1976	11,800	5,216	6,584	12,000	+5,400
1977	11,753	5,140	6,613	6,900	+300
1978	11,119	5,210	5,909	4,000	-1,900
1979	10,784	5,086	5,698	3,800	-1,900
1980	10,782	5,284	5,498	3,500	-2,000
1981	10,633	5,178	5,455	1,000	-4,500
1982	10,373	5,109	5,264	200	-5,100
1983	10,582	5,339	5,243	6,600	+1,400
1984	10,406	5,172	5,234	4,700	-500
1985	10,268	5,298	4,970	2,000	-3,000
1986	10,080	5,382	4,698	500	-4,200
1987*	9,653	5,335	4,318	1,900	-2,400
1988*	9,900	5,500	4,400	2,100	-2,300

[1]Net Migration = Actual Increase - Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 & 84-202.

Table 4 - PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada	% of Ontario	% of Canada
1973	3,270	3,521	5,173	4,529	63.2	72.2
1974	3,909	4,158	5,961	5,311	65.6	73.6
1975	4,525	4,746	6,751	6,106	67.0	74.1
1976	5,112	5,279	7,569	6,877	67.5	74.3
1977	5,539	5,850	8,212	7,513	67.5	73.7
1978	6,088	6,542	8,985	8,299	67.8	73.4
1979	6,692	7,214	9,952	9,242	67.2	72.4
1980	7,390	7,857	11,017	10,352	67.1	71.4
1981	8,512	9,000	12,758	12,046	66.7	70.7
1982	9,634	10,212	14,070	13,214	68.5	72.9
1983	10,326	10,977	14,997	13,840	68.9	74.6
1984	11,277	11,935	16,423	14,903	68.7	75.7
1985	12,075	12,831	17,623	15,987	68.5	75.5
1986	12,838	13,682	18,792	16,927	68.3	75.8
1987	13,750	14,681	20,188	18,079	68.1	76.1
1988*	14,633	15,572	21,315	19,147	68.7	76.4

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 5 - COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(millions of dollars)

Year	Labour Income	Farm Income	Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Total[1]
1973	1,348	38	146	141	372	2,116
1974	1,625	51	151	174	478	2,555
1975	1,951	21	167	192	593	3,010
1976	2,244	36	184	224	680	3,462
1977	2,417	27	199	249	799	3,789
1978	2,623	40	227	326	868	4,189
1979	2,930	44	252	399	888	4,630
1980	3,227	34	261	467	1,015	5,139
1981	3,647	61	273	640	1,161	5,928
1982	3,962	45	350	763	1,403	6,711
1983	4,223	35	453	728	1,587	7,261
1984	4,578	58	509	876	1,762	7,983
1985	4,936	64	566	924	1,888	8,572
1986	5,237	42	634	984	2,016	9,120
1987	5,590	81	678	1,075	2,151	9,794
1988*	5,973	79	726	1,156	2,291	10,454

[1]Components do not add to total.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 6 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

New Brunswick and Canada

Year	GDP New Brunswick	GDP Canada	GDP per capita New Brunswick	GDP per capita Canada	New Brunswick as % of Canada
	$ million		$	$	
1963	797	41,860	1,309	2,211	59.2
1964	897	45,619	1,468	2,365	62.1
1965	982	49,948	1,597	2,543	62.8
1966	1,093	55,990	1,772	2,797	63.4
1967	1,160	59,982	1,871	2,943	63.6
1968	1,249	65,488	1,998	3,164	63.1
1969	1,371	72,381	2,183	3,447	63.3
1970	1,482	77,259	2,364	3,628	65.2
1971	1,620	84,370	2,553	3,912	65.3
1972	1,832	94,774	2,862	4,347	65.8
1973	2,179	111,956	3,367	5,079	66.3
1974	2,664	134,725	4,076	6,024	67.7
1975	3,032	154,217	4,558	6,795	67.1
1976	3,457	176,924	5,105	7,695	66.3
1977	3,691	193,425	5,395	8,311	64.9
1978	4,086	216,680	5,938	9,214	64.4
1979	5,108	249,497	7,383	10,506	70.3
1980	5,254	282,408	7,555	11,746	64.3
1981	5,853	319,190	8,405	13,113	64.1
1982	6,223	334,990	8,933	13,627	65.6
1983	6,760	363,127	9,613	14,650	65.6
1984	7,555	400,940	10,672	16,052	66.5
1985	8,057	430,705	11,349	17,115	66.3
1986	8,764	452,278	12,337	17,839	69.2
1987	9,296	491,386	13,051	19,176	68.1
1988*	9,999	533,657	13,996	20,586	68.0

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 7 - PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	4,223	4,710	5,072	5,390	5,756	5,973
Military pay and allowances	124	132	136	153	166	177
Corporation profits before taxes	339	469	464	499	558	658
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	602	765	733	892	924	995
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	35	58	64	42	81	79
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	453	509	566	634	678	725
Inventory valuation adjustment	-57	-76	-41	21	-76	-70
NET PROVINCIAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	5,719	6,435	6,858	7,478	7,921	8,537
Indirect taxes	955	1,072	1,127	1,248	1,452	1,568
Deduct:						
Subsidies	-222	-252	-196	-144	-160	-165
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	1,041	1,120	1,199	1,286	1,375	1,462
PROVINCIAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	7,493	8,375	8,988	9,868	10,588	11,402

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 8 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Provincial GDP at market prices	7,493	8,375	8,988	9,868	10,588	11,402
Subsidies	222	252	196	144	160	165
Indirect Taxes	-955	-1,072	-1,127	-1,248	-1,452	-1,568
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST	6,760	7,555	8,057	8,764	9,296	9,999

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 9 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	5,420	5,947	6,454	6,950	7,454	8,028
Goods	3,197	3,524	3,827	4,075	4,346	4,672
Services	2,223	2,423	2,627	2,875	3,108	3,356
Government current expenditure on goods and services	2,277	2,431	2,610	2,668	2,698	2,881
Gross fixed capital formation	1,661	1,786	2,027	2,074	2,249	2,592
Government	338	385	387	397	479	430
Residential construction	2	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential construction	287	331	351	356	420	365
Machinery and equipment	49	54	36	41	59	65
Business	1,323	1,401	1,640	1,677	1,770	2,162
Residential construction	483	480	577	699	765	854
Non-residential construction	316	338	344	328	316	432
Machinery and equipment	524	583	719	650	689	876
Value of physical change in inventories	-104	17	152	-261	43	..[1]
Net exports plus residual error of estimate	-1,760	-1,806	-2,254	-1,562	-1,855	-2,099
GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	7,493	8,375	8,988	9,868	10,588	11,402

[1]Included in "Net exports plus residual error of estimate".

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 10 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
(millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	86.5	82.1	123.1	108.8	96.2	124.4
Logging & Forestry	102.0	111.5	128.6	90.1	138.8	200.8
Fishing & Trapping	39.6	34.2	34.2	42.9	50.6	46.5
Mining	206.4	96.2	125.9	124.5	94.2	191.4
Manufacturing	770.5	894.7	848.3	800.6	896.1	982.8
Construction	461.1	429.1	489.4	541.6	546.5	573.9
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	179.6	201.2	222.8	226.7	400.2	430.4
Educational Services	1.9	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.2
Health Services	65.0	77.7	92.1	110.6	130.6	138.8
Accommodation & Food Services	115.0	129.3	140.6	148.9	157.1	169.6
NON BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	15.2	14.7	18.1	21.5	20.5	20.3
Water Systems	9.4	10.3	11.1	12.4	12.5	12.2
Provincial Government Services	160.7	182.3	212.5	247.4	272.2	297.2
Local Government Services	63.7	71.5	81.8	92.0	101.1	106.3
Educational Services	332.8	376.8	418.3	466.9	516.1	545.4
Health & Social Services	200.6	243.0	284.3	365.4	407.0	438.2
Goods Producing Industries	1,855.1	1,859.3	1,983.4	1,947.6	2,235.1	2,562.4
Service Producing Industries	3,251.9	3,394.7	3,868.6	4,267.4	4,528.9	4,975.6
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	5,107.0	5,254.0	5,852.0	6,215.0	6,764.0	7,538.0

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 11 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Constant Dollars
(millions of 1981 dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	138.6	124.8	123.1	131.5	112.0	129.8
Logging & Forestry	..	..	128.6	84.9	128.7	176.0
Fishing and Trapping	30.5	29.9	34.2	38.5	38.2	37.4
Manufacturing	943.3	958.7	848.3	784.4	848.4	846.6
Construction	576.4	479.6	489.4	528.5	518.8	519.1
Electric Power, Gas Other Utility Industries	209.6	219.2	222.8	242.0	415.4	447.7
Educational Services	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.0	2.2
Health Services	81.1	88.8	92.1	94.3	103.0	107.2
Accommodation & Food Services	135.1	139.9	140.6	133.2	127.8	131.5
NON-BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	..	..	18.1	19.2	17.0	16.0
Water Systems	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.5	11.0	10.1
Provincial Government Services	198.6	204.8	212.5	224.7	231.1	232.1
Local Government Services	75.9	79.9	81.8	82.8	81.7	82.5
Educational Services	418.3	418.3	418.3	425.2	433.7	435.0
Health & Social Services	251.2	266.5	284.3	311.3	330.4	338.7

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 12 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[1]
Capital Expenditures	1,489.1	1,573.8	1,967.0	1,938.8	2,151.9	2,422.8
Construction:	906.7	928.2	1,200.1	1,224.3	1,403.8	1,492.3
Primary & Construction	97.8	113.0	124.2	88.1	65.5	70.6
Manufacturing	37.6	27.6	44.7	41.6	40.7	79.0
Utilities	73.8	99.2	71.5	71.1	87.0	130.3
Trade & Finance	88.0	72.8	80.5	115.0	119.4	125.8
Housing	300.1	262.5	507.5	538.6	653.2	723.3
Gov't & Institutional	309.4	353.1	371.7	369.9	438.0	363.3
Machinery & Equipment:	582.4	645.6	766.9	714.5	748.1	930.5
Primary & Construction	109.1	175.7	155.3	87.1	101.0	105.1
Manufacturing	210.5	142.4	291.7	241.2	247.2	391.3
Utilities	114.2	143.1	128.9	160.2	119.9	157.6
Trade & Finance	91.9	122.2	138.8	165.4	211.8	206.4
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't & Institutional	56.7	62.2	52.2	60.6	68.2	70.1
Repair Expenditures	591.5	690.8	692.6	701.3	750.8	773.6
Primary & Construction	95.8	104.1	118.2	132.4	132.4	145.2
Manufacturing	124.4	134.4	130.5	133.1	169.9	195.0
Utilities	133.6	194.4	228.7	200.6	188.0	176.5
Trade & Finance	31.8	39.2	46.8	52.2	65.9	55.5
Housing	76.9	81.2	65.9	69.5	83.0	85.7
Gov't & Institutional	129.0	137.5	102.5	113.5	111.6	115.7
Capital & Repair Expenditures	2,080.6	2,264.6	2,659.6	2,640.1	2,902.7	3,196.4

[1]Preliminary actual.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 & 61-206.

Table 13 - AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
(dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Forestry	422.98	490.94	479.46	491.84
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	632.08	619.56	624.73	648.31
Manufacturing	415.24	448.88	470.56	488.47
Food and Beverages	338.01	359.33	379.55	383.08
Wood	325.61	359.27	400.70	420.74
Paper and Allied	669.92	719.77	759.95	786.29
Construction	434.59	445.21	463.35	479.04
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	433.66	462.09	480.84	497.41
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	484.26	509.20	532.19	554.39
Transportation	455.39	473.92	496.21	512.84
Trade	264.88	278.12	278.82	303.73
Wholesale Trade	380.28	398.04	402.78	416.30
Retail Trade	229.22	240.01	234.74	246.75
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	383.80	399.75	400.50	422.60
Community, Business and Personal Services	338.35	345.27	354.34	362.19
Education and Related Services	496.51	507.37	522.18	539.50
Health and Welfare Services	350.84	353.45	365.13	377.79
Services to Business Management	308.91	324.58	350.56	371.38
Accommodation and Food Services	163.34	170.62	162.73	160.00
Public Administraton	509.64	516.45	541.18	553.08
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	364.33	374.55	385.22	396.19
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE	378.84	393.68	407.45	421.16

Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 14 - LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
1973	439	232	214	18	7.7	52.8
1974	448	239	221	18	7.5	53.3
1975	461	248	224	24	9.8	53.8
1976	473	253	226	28	11.0	53.6
1977	481	258	224	34	13.2	53.6
1978	489	268	234	34	12.5	54.8
1979	497	273	243	30	11.1	55.0
1980	504	280	249	31	11.0	55.6
1981	508	286	253	33	11.5	56.2
1982	512	281	242	40	14.1	54.9
1983	519	288	245	43	14.8	55.4
1984	525	290	247	43	14.8	55.2
1985	530	300	255	45	15.1	56.7
1986	533	306	262	44	14.3	57.4
1987	537	312	272	41	13.1	58.2
1988	541	318	280	38	12.0	58.8

Source: Statistics Canada 71-201.

Table 15 - EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
(thousands)

Industry	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Agriculture	7	7	7	6	6	5
Other Primary Industries	11	12	11	11	11	12
Manufacturing	33	34	32	35	37	39
Construction	15	13	14	15	15	17
Transportation, Communciation & Other Utilities	24	25	25	23	23	25
Trade	46	47	48	50	53	53
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9	10	10	11	12	12
Service	79	79	85	88	90	93
Public Administration	22	21	22	23	24	24
Total	245	247	255	262	272	280
Occupation						
Managerial, Administrative, etc.	55	62	68	69	69	72
Clerical	39	39	42	41	45	46
Sales	26	22	23	25	26	26
Service	40	38	39	42	44	44
Primary Occupations	16	16	15	14	15	15
Processing	30	32	30	32	34	34
Construction	17	15	18	19	18	21
Transportation	11	12	11	12	13	13
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	10	10	9	9	9	10

Source: Statistics Canada 71-001 and 71-529.

Table 16 - GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(number)

Year	Federal	Provincial	Local	Total Government
1974	15,733	27,350	3,552	46,635
1975	16,016	28,387	3,738	48,142
1976	16,392	28,899	3,754	49,045
1977	16,729	29,100	4,063	49,892
1978	17,205	29,701	3,815	50,721
1979	17,155	28,942	3,976	50,073
1980	17,280	29,247	4,164	50,691
1981	17,653	29,738	4,198	51,589
1982	16,883	30,734	4,341	51,958
1983	16,737	31,101	4,230	52,068
1984	16,922	36,613[1]	4,196	57,731
1985	16,823	38,147[1]	4,321	59,291
1986	16,664	39,186[1]	4,256	60,106
1987	16,343	40,839[1]	4,387	61,569

[1]Includes approximately 5,500 employees previously omitted.

Sources: Statistics Canada 72-004, 72-007 & 72-009.

Table 17 - COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Gross Income[1]	Operating & Depreciation Costs	Total Net Income
1974	103,808	121,612	66,175	55,437
1975	99,263	95,591	75,653	19,938
1976	115,396	118,836	80,443	38,393
1977	110,765	113,858	84,293	29,565
1978	123,285	131,318	88,606	42,712
1979	141,665	148,521	99,884	48,637
1980	151,051	152,978	121,433	31,545
1981	201,156	218,348	151,193	67,155
1982	198,743	205,472	158,277	47,195
1983	197,084	197,107	161,587	35,520
1984	227,562	232,927	170,403	62,524
1985	225,696	243,248	175,018	68,230
1986	222,915	210,175	185,047	25,128
1987	247,107	260,258	190,303	69,955
1988	254,395	243,550	195,908	42,813

[1]Total gross income equals total cash receipts plus income in kind and an adjustment for the value of inventory change.

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 18 - FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Oats	1,321	1,226	1,491	1,096	894	1,290
Potatoes	43,337	52,229	44,126	42,796	52,813	54,973
Fruits	7,146	4,301	6,530	7,886	9,643	9,032
Vegetables	8,845	7,886	9,876	6,337	7,357	7,643
Other Crops	6,172	18,215	17,527	12,292	21,459	14,807
Total Crops	66,821	83,857	79,550	70,407	92,166	87,745
Cattle & Calves	20,351	21,095	19,672	25,454	23,334	26,302
Hogs	20,598	21,902	20,685	22,232	20,424	16,534
Sheep & Lambs	249	326	312	330	471	441
Dairy Products	45,041	50,492	51,864	53,743	54,551	57,845
Poultry	19,047	21,464	22,373	22,871	23,740	26,143
Eggs	11,806	13,244	14,270	13,525	13,979	14,452
Other Livestock & Products	3,245	3,734	3,855	2,786	6,233	4,374
Total Livestock & Products	120,337	132,257	133,031	140,941	142,732	146,091
Forest & Maple Products	4,996	5,115	6,427	7,542	7,638	8,383
Provincial Income Stabilization Program	1,306	2,310	2,906	312	-14	3,563
Dairy Supplementary Payments	3,596	3,826	3,720	3,672	3,613	3,811
Deficiency Payments	28	197	6	41	110	3,820
Supplementary Payments	-	-	56	-	862	982
Total Cash Receipts	197,084	227,562	225,696	222,915	247,107	254,395

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 19 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Year	Establishments	Total Activity		Logging Activity	
		Total Employees	Salaries & Wages	Value Added	Value of Shipments
	(number)		(thousands of dollars)		
1973	273	4,533	35,332	60,073	139,490
1974	278	4,741	43,155	72,834	166,333
1975	262	4,134	41,858	62,598	149,161
1976	210	3,852	45,072	73,603	177,180
1977	167	3,547	45,599	72,455	175,710
1978	180	4,269	56,159	87,544	198,401
1979	220	4,377	64,345	107,440	227,681
1980	252	4,140	65,921	112,187	251,104
1981	243	3,808	70,653	113,199	275,244
1982	195	3,188	57,652	82,562	219,528
1983	243	4,051	75,665	127,631	295,665
1984	265	3,217	67,873	171,680	370,493
1985	255	2,831	61,434	129,692	351,137

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 20 - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

Year	Logs & Bolts	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Other	Total
1973	2 418 000	6 258 000	155 000	36 000	8 867 000
1974	1 926 000	6 626 000	170 000	59 000	8 781 000
1975	1 755 000	4 913 000	193 000	45 000	6 906 000
1976	1 798 000	5 394 000	198 000	88 000	7 478 000
1977	1 897 000	5 550 000	170 000	85 000	7 702 000
1978	2 265 000	5 947 000	204 000	93 000	8 509 000
1979	2 322 000	6 088 000	255 000	85 000	8 750 000
1980	2 345 000	5 714 000	252 000	76 000	8 387 000
1981	2 282 000	5 165 000	266 000	82 000	7 795 000
1982	2 061 000	3 956 000	241 000	62 000	6 320 000
1983	2 360 000	4 752 000	265 000	65 000	7 442 000
1984	2 534 000	5 486 000	269 000	89 000	8 378 000
1985	2 344 000	5 126 000	337 000	89 000	7 896 000

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 21 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Year	Sea Fish Landings		Number of Fishermen
	Quantity (metric tonnes)	Value ($'000)	
1973	130 981	22,217	4,997
1974	118 356	22,080	4,898
1975	126 434	25,526	5,118
1976	118 527	25,082	5,486
1977	133 034	34,369	6,076
1978	154 899	49,976	4,842
1979	139 367	53,917	5,286
1980	107 161	48,752	5,896
1981	104 414	55,003	5,929
1982	111 027	67,377	5,805
1983	109 111	79,682	6,567
1984	96 976	75,751	6,665
1985	127 541	81,498	6,488
1986	130 498	94,116	7,749
1987	131 562	101,010	7,934

Sources: Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa & Department of Fisheries.

Table 22 - VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES
(thousands of dollars)

Species	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Groundfish	8,058	8,048	5,482	7,896	10,839	14,016
Cod	5,470	6,413	3,701	5,380	7,456	8,284
Haddock	124	74	68	125	149	208
Redfish	626	447	567	680	1,016	1,860
Other	1,838	1,114	1,146	1,711	2,218	3,664
Pelagic & Estuarial	10,750	9,938	7,672	12,041	14,521	17,591
Herring	7,668	7,708	6,194	10,328	13,462	16,741
Salmon	586	501	67	-	-	-
Smelts	883	298	299	272	100	451
Tuna	39	37	59	63	23	-
Other	1,574	1,394	1,053	1,378	936	399
Molluscs & Crustaceans	48,305	61,507	62,471	61,353	68,533	69,210
Clams	1,474	1,298	2,909	2,576	3,537	2,390
Crabs	17,838	27,054	23,972	18,029	25,929	23,527
Lobsters	22,371	23,637	25,488	32,322	29,162	27,288
Scallops	3,261	6,342	7,813	5,426	4,882	9,075
Other	3,361	3,176	2,289	3,000	5,023	6,930
Miscellaneous[1]	264	189	126	208	223	193
Total	67,377	79,682	75,751	81,498	94,116	101,010

[1]Includes dulse, moss, scales, etc.

Sources: Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa & Department of Fisheries.

Table 23 - MINERAL PRODUCTION - QUANTITY
(thousands)

Mineral	Unit	1987	1988p
Copper	kilograms	7 233	9 607
Lead	kilograms	66 485	73 289
Zinc	kilograms	180 298	230 125
Silver	kilograms	182	202
Peat Moss	metric tonnes	197	214
Sulphur	metric tonnes	91	94
Sand, Gravel	metric tonnes	11 056	10 300
Stone	metric tonnes	2 878	2 960
Coal	metric tonnes	533	545
Natural Gas	'000 cubic metres	1	1

Sources: Statisics Canada 26-202 & Dept. of Natural Resources.

Table 24 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Year	Total Activity		Mining Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Value of Production
		(thousands of dollars)		
1973	2,588	21,206	73,233	139,281
1974	2,934	26,640	84,439	187,783
1975	2,996	36,596	79,099	208,422
1976	2,936	36,492	69,633	190,653
1977	3,018	44,735	79,611	226,422
1978	2,810	43,226	131,618	308,023
1979	2,881	49,919	227,389	435,225
1980	2,554	50,040	103,845	257,304
1981	3,093	70,071	150,505	416,483
1982	2,918	77,669	144,820	416,722
1983	2,626	70,416	110,241	372,625
1984	2,940	90,111	221,143	486,914
1985	3,068	93,587	128,034	419,068
1986	3,145	103,194	160,434	450,488

Source: Statistics Canada 26-201.

Table 25 - MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE
(thousands of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p
Metallics	421,281	485,981	359,501	312,466	391,836	545,957
Copper	23,754	14,757	13,454	12,860	17,515	30,847
Lead	41,518	53,003	39,463	45,341	70,333	73,289
Zinc	258,655	327,539	247,669	196,595	229,699	379,016
Silver	89,959	75,597	48,921	41,168	56,176	49,896
Non-Metallic	16,633	43,549	67,527	118,813	152,481	205,124
Peat Moss	9,792	10,974	14,700	21,351	18,917	18,292
Sulphur	3,825	8,507	11,175	8,956	13,975	10,616
Structural Materials	38,385	42,178	46,011	42,266	44,567	46,067
Cement	8,965	14,567	12,366	9,526	3,451	4,058
Sand, Gravel	10,830	8,803	x	x	x	x
Stone	11,310	10,341	12,168	13,064	15,934	16,280
Fuels	29,707	29,837	31,626	28,027	33,347	33,907
Coal	29,666	29,806	31,600	28,000	33,320	33,880
Total Other Minerals[1]	15	11,406	4,232	-	-	-
All Minerals	506,021	612,951	508,897	501,572	622,231	831,055

[1] Total of confidential values.

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-201, 26-202 & Department of Natural Resources.

Table 26 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Factory Shipments
		(thousands of dollars)		
1976	30,303	340,728	585,465	1,864,343
1977	29,725	371,044	641,547	2,040,500
1978	31,267	412,298	738,116	2,434,849
1979	32,422	467,033	905,679	2,970,508
1980	32,221	526,902	1,079,586	3,560,553
1981	31,511	569,756	1,032,800	3,844,188
1982	28,619	562,523	938,432	3,323,697
1982[1]	28,506	561,295	936,750	3,319,877
1983[1]	28,429	593,532	1,040,848	3,504,835
1984[1]	28,531	631,327	1,150,595	4,092,301
1985[1]	29,456	692,037	1,242,712	4,243,042
1986[1]	29,820	724,100	..	4,298,672
1987[1]	31,640	807,000	..	4,797,704

[1]Data based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Prior data based on 1970 SIC.

Source: Statisics Canada 31-203.

Table 27 - MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

(thousands of dollars)

Industry	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Paper & Allied Products	1,000,231	958,227	1,009,535	1,276,359	1,410,710
Food Industries	875,094	896,362	895,962	946,845	923,558
Wood Industries	283,933	343,702	411,412	455,063	493,277
Printing, Publishing & Allied	69,782	x	x	x	x
Fabricated Metal Products	96,390	113,009	122,111	124,585	140,663
Furniture & Fixture	16,133	16,841	16,596	14,955	14,283
Miscellaneous	1,750,738	1,914,901[1]	1,843,056[1]	1,979,897[1]	1,605,375[1]
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	4,092,301	4,243,042	4,298,672	4,797,704	4,587,866

[1]Includes printing, publishing and allied industries.

Sources: Statistics Canada 31-001 and 31-203.

Table 28 - DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

Year	Starts			Completions		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1973	7,235	7,734	268,529	7,036	5,534	246,581
1974	5,861	6,008	222,123	6,812	6,604	257,243
1975	6,983	6,366	231,456	5,804	6,249	216,964
1976	6,772	7,470	273,203	7,137	7,364	236,249
1977	4,308	7,495	245,724	5,313	7,521	251,789
1978	5,167	4,853	227,667	5,896	5,745	246,533
1979	5,021	4,538	197,049	5,090	6,132	226,489
1980	2,646	3,895	158,601	3,258	4,512	176,168
1981	2,188	3,715	177,973	2,477	4,374	174,996
1982	1,680	3,691	125,860	1,427	3,174	133,942
1983	4,742	5,697	162,645	3,487	5,069	163,008
1984	2,873	4,598	134,900	3,923	5,082	153,012
1985	4,142	6,923	165,826	3,224	5,748	139,106
1986	4,045	7,571	199,785	4,504	7,571	184,605
1987	3,716	6,460	245,986	3,944	6,488	217,976
1988	3,621	5,478	222,562	3,798	5,793	216,532

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-002 & CMHC.

Table 29 - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Performed
	Number	Value	(thousands of dollars)	
1973	21,840	191,054	212,333	517,861
1974	26,087	270,735	300,259	755,318
1975	22,709	297,766	321,388	828,972
1976	23,799	325,136	315,035	892,979
1977	21,024	314,887	316,606	873,745
1978	21,485	336,966	342,863	927,736
1979	22,193	401,593	399,484	1,070,527
1980	14,747	358,130	365,709	958,052
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	20,325	393,005	424,578	1,081,700
1983	19,761	403,218	464,092	1,154,410
1984	20,317	429,618	485,077	1,200,082
1985	23,256	514,211	551,377	1,447,555
1986	20,344	465,265	551,337	1,471,396
1987[1]	21,248	521,022	621,608	1,643,203
1988[2]	21,226	538,700	644,161	1,700,183

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 30 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987[1]	1988[2]
Building Construction	724,935	735,008	995,075	1,042,640	1,178,179	1,229,301
Residential	376,986	343,708	573,411	608,077	692,789	728,596
Industrial	62,575	90,745	90,401	67,020	73,292	88,026
Commercial	132,505	137,517	145,776	148,172	181,094	189,571
Institutional	122,601	133,043	143,303	167,508	186,539	173,673
Other building construction	30,268	29,995	42,184	51,863	44,465	49,435
Engineering Construction	429,475	465,074	452,480	428,756	465,024	470,882
Marine construction	36,696	40,160	17,175	11,434	14,572	29,071
Road, highway & aerodome construction	132,302	153,176	164,373	154,097	186,834	192,302
Waterworks & sewage system	52,697	39,635	46,075	45,097	39,216	36,174
Dams & irrigation	3,283	2,097	2,235	3,283	3,549	4,053
Electric power construction	53,499	70,785	48,493	57,705	68,441	61,127
Railway, telephone & telegraph	33,557	46,693	72,083	51,160	67,679	66,669
Gas & oil facilities	12,414	3,419	11,193	10,514	7,725	7,661
Other engineering construction	105,027	109,109	90,853	95,466	77,008	73,825
Total	1,154,410	1,200,082	1,447,555	1,471,396	1,643,203	1,700,183

[1]Preliminary actual.

[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 31 - RETAIL TRADE

Year	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capita (dollars)		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1973	976.8	1,227.3	38,335.2	1,510	1,526	1,739
1974	1,141.4	1,444.6	44,751.2	1,746	1,780	2,001
1975	1,337.8	1,619.1	51,399.2	2,011	1,976	2,265
1976	1,494.7	1,821.8	57,166.9	2,207	2,199	2,486
1977	1,564.5	1,936.6	61,651.3	2,287	2,324	2,649
1978	1,745.0	2,239.5	68,769.3	2,536	2,674	2,924
1979	1,975.5	2,523.6	77,025.1	2,855	2,998	3,244
1980	2,119.1	2,643.0	84,026.6	3,047	3,127	3,495
1981	2,317.5	2,889.1	94,292.8	3,328	3,409	3,874
1982	2,448.6	3,097.8	97,638.5	3,515	3,647	3,972
1983	2,719.3	3,533.8	106,243.0	3,867	4,123	4,286
1984	2,927.4	4,048.0	116,079.9	4,135	4,683	4,647
1985	3,171.5	4,579.6	129,446.3	4,468	5,258	5,144
1986	3,482.4	4,796.1	140,009.3	4,902	5,493	5,522
1987	3,794.2	5,225.3	153,732.8	5,327	5,945	5,999

Sources: Statistics Canada 63-005, 63-517 & 63-519.

Table 32 - RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(thousands of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988
Combination stores (groceries & meat)	631,887	687,564	726,293
Grocery confectionery & sundries stores	142,412	158,229	181,690
All other food stores	50,621	52,758	52,834
Department stores	271,009	285,874	299,225
General merchandise stores	125,491	134,547	141,153
General stores	121,762	133,618	135,194
Variety stores	79,813	67,352	61,705
Motor vehicle dealers	642,550	696,659	774,820
Used car dealers	24,870	27,807	34,731
Service stations	366,607	396,171	445,457
Garages	16,753	15,184	22,528
Automative parts & accessories stores	87,779	103,001	98,194
Men's clothing stores	32,709	30,098	30,356
Women's clothing stores	67,389	72,747	77,754
Family clothing stores	47,089	47,376	52,395
Speciality shoe stores	x	x	x
Family shoe stores	x	x	x
Hardware stores	43,855	46,090	51,123
Household furniture stores	39,366	37,996	49,397
Household appliance stores	8,858	11,446	11,723
Furniture, T.V., radio & appliance stores	x	x	x
Pharmacies, patent medicine & cosmetics stores	195,710	233,170	256,850
Book & stationary stores	17,597	20,021	22,968
Florists	12,772	14,104	15,300
Jewellery stores	26,753	27,936	30,881
Sporting goods & accessories stores	29,314	33,568	39,601
Personal accessories stores	19,177	21,735	26,064
All other stores	337,551	393,021	434,495
Total	3,482,358	3,794,167	4,123,100

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 33 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1981 = 100)

Year	Saint John								Canada
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol	All Items	All Items
1975	55.5	57.9	66.9	59.2	63.7	67.7	61.6	59.1	58.5
1976	58.4	63.5	70.0	63.5	69.7	72.0	63.4	63.3	62.9
1977	62.8	69.6	73.8	67.5	74.0	75.5	67.0	68.0	67.9
1978	70.6	74.7	77.3	71.5	78.5	77.6	73.2	73.5	73.9
1979	80.2	79.9	83.9	77.7	83.9	84.0	79.6	80.4	80.7
1980	89.3	87.0	94.0	87.3	90.3	91.4	87.8	88.7	88.9
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	103.5	113.3	104.3	111.0	110.3	109.9	113.9	109.4	110.8
1983	106.6	122.1	108.1	119.5	118.3	118.9	131.9	116.8	117.2
1984	112.8	128.8	110.7	124.4	123.5	124.0	143.9	122.8	122.3
1985	116.4	135.0	113.0	130.3	126.0	128.0	157.2	128.0	127.2
1986	122.9	136.6	116.1	133.2	129.1	134.9	175.8	132.4	132.4
1987	129.8	140.1	120.3	132.6	135.4	141.8	184.6	136.6	138.2
1988	131.2	143.9	125.7	136.0	140.8	149.8	203.7	141.2	143.8

Sources: Statistics Canada 62-001 & 62-010.

Table 34 - RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Year	Total	Accommodation		Food and Beverage		Employment[1]
		Total	Hotels	Total	Restaurants	
		(thousands of dollars)				
1973	..	33,422	17,590	..	30,935	..
1974	..	39,331	21,524	..	32,623	..
1975	..	44,829	23,662	..	37,696	..
1976	164,526	50,426	27,195	114,100	41,053	..
1977	177,115	55,101	30,720	122,014	43,971	..
1978	202,439	61,203	39,083	141,236	46,855	..
1979	214,649	64,749	39,081	149,900	48,792	..
1980	231,615	70,515	48,077	161,100	..	..
1981	244,385	77,043	46,874	167,342	89,002	..
1982	271,399	84,455	54,882	186,944	95,363	..
1983	273,250	86,049	54,316	187,201	94,085	10,540
1984	303,763	96,888	65,798	206,875	105,459	10,565
1985	..	..	..	219,039	113,229	12,342
1986	..	..	..	239,612	124,093	12,909
1987	..	..	..	265,845	143,900	13,931

[1]Accommodation and food services.
Sources: Statistics Canada 63-011, 63-204 & 72-002.

Table 35 - TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Year	Passenger	Commercial	Motorcycle	Other	Total
1972	185,183	39,099	4,668	6,158	235,108
1973	198,671	44,752	6,010	6,609	256,042
1974	208,229	51,422	7,653	6,869	274,173
1975	218,919	55,924	9,656	4,159	288,658
1976	226,070	61,921	8,490	4,025	300,506
1977	235,164	69,501	9,554	4,443	318,662
1978	243,301	78,127	10,903	8,446	340,777
1979	250,388	85,290	10,869	9,720	356,267
1980	252,915	91,421	11,315	8,585	364,236
1981	251,511	91,684	10,778	11,978[1]	365,951
1982	249,819	100,219	10,793	11,965	372,796
1983	259,866	107,268	11,640	10,684	389,458
1984	268,686	110,628	11,817	12,506	403,637
1985	278,106	114,265	11,836	12,598	416,805
1986	286,037	121,462	11,393	7,590	426,482
1987	292,736	126,677	10,970	6,252	436,635

[1] Includes registered mopeds from 1981 on.

Sources: Statistics Canada 53-219 & Department of Transportation.

Table 36 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(GW.h.)[1]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Supply of Electric Energy	12,254	15,774	17,025	17,954	19,780	19,789
Total Generation	8,435	11,657	12,396	11,401	12,222	12,601
Hydro-generation (net)	2,645	3,132	3,121	2,287	3,184	2,219
Utilities	2,576	3,072	3,065	2,242	3,123	2,174
Industries	69	60	56	45	62	45
Thermal generation (net)	5,790	8,525	9,275	9,114	9,038	10,380
Utilities	5,234	8,022	8,650	8,526	8,329	9,726
Industries	556	503	625	588	709	654
Imported from United States	71	25	17	412	424	266
Received from other provinces	3,748	4,092	4,613	6,141	7,133	6,922
Disposal of Electric Energy	12,254	15,774	17,025	17,954	19,780	19,789
Total Provincial Disposal	8,529	9,249	10,515	10,514	11,555	12,376
Domestic	2,491	2,651	2,952	3,263	3,564	..
Industrial	3,473	3,923	4,700	4,362	5,008	..
Commercial & Other	1,592	1,612	1,710	1,760	1,866	..
Miscellaneous	973	1,064	1,154	1,129	1,117	..
Exported to United States	3,029	5,266	5,657	6,493	7,008	6,141
Delivered to other provinces	695	1,258	853	947	1,217	1,272

[1]One gigawatt hour = one million kilowatt hours.

Sources: Statistics Canada 57-001 & 57-202.

Table 37 - EXPORTS

Year	New Brunswick ($'000)	N.B. As % of GDP	Canada ($M)	Canada As % of GDP	N.B. Exports as % of Canada Exports
1973	525,241	24.1	24,838	22.2	2.1
1974	706,311	26.5	31,740	23.6	2.2
1975	753,202	24.8	32,504	21.1	2.3
1976	775,608	22.4	37,576	21.2	2.1
1977	924,412	25.0	43,684	22.6	2.1
1978	1,280,175	31.3	52,259	24.1	2.4
1979	2,049,847	40.1	64,317	25.8	3.2
1980	2,282,242	43.4	74,446	26.4	3.1
1981	2,440,837	41.7	81,337	25.5	3.0
1982	1,462,305	23.5	81,825	24.4	1.8
1983	1,667,680	24.7	88,155	24.3	1.9
1984	2,132,660	28.2	109,437	27.3	1.9
1985	2,128,508	26.4	116,145	27.0	1.8
1986	2,590,710	29.6	116,588	25.8	2.2
1987	2,951,159	31.7	121,414	24.7	2.4

Sources: Statistics Canada 65-001, 65-202 & unpublished tabulations.

Table 38 - COMMODITY EXPORTS[1]

(thousands of dollars)

	Commodity Group	1985	1986	1987
I	Live Animals	1,491	1,046	634
II	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	350,437	404,232	453,679
	Fish, Fresh or Frozen	36,955	43,515	63,524
	Fish, Preserved or Canned	66,143	78,578	87,170
	Shellfish	155,929	181,278	194,676
	Fruits & Vegetables	45,440	49,652	53,499
	All Others	45,970	51,209	54,809
III	Crude Materials, Inedible	147,774	135,389	165,109
	Wood Materials	14,782	16,202	20,321
	Pulpwood	3,434	4,858	7,324
	Mineral Products	115,045	96,499	120,624
	Metals	111,347	93,975	117,528
	Coal & Crude Petroleum	4	-	1,618
	Non-Metallic	3,694	2,524	1,478
	All Others	17,948	22,688	24,164
IV	Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,576,428	1,991,783	2,256,412
	Wood Fabricating Materials	93,999	122,769	144,075
	Lumber	74,066	97,307	110,736
	Woodpulp	494,093	573,145	611,501
	Paper & Paperboard	404,953	450,179	597,075
	Newsprint	378,823	390,567	536,217
	Chemical Products	41,387	119,103	152,433
	Fertilizers	38,537	116,747	151,426
	Petroleum & Coal	165,984	411,513	421,522
	Metallic Products	34,675	28,003	41,753
	Non-Metallic Products	4,396	4,708	4,480
	Miscellaneous	332,360	278,705	281,271
	Electricity	331,258	276,694	278,802
	All Others	4,580	3,659	2,302
V	End Products	46,830	53,171	70,153
	Industrial Machinery & Equipment	18,975	21,864	28,092
	Transportation & Comm. Equipment	4,812	3,077	6,990
	Other Equipment & Tools	4,843	4,006	5,244
	Personal & Household Goods	1,020	518	908
	Miscellaneous End Products	17,180	23,706	28,919
VI	Special Transactions - Trade	5,549	5,089	5,172
	TOTAL EXPORTS	2,128,508	2,590,710	2,951,159

[1]Adjusted by the N. B. Statistics Agency.
Source: Statistics Canada unpublished tabulations.